THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, April 20, 1810. No. 1229.

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Monongahela Bridge.

IN pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act authorising the governor "to incorporate a company for erecting a "bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite "the Borough of Pittsburgh, in the county of "Allegheny," passed the 20th day of March 1810, PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that *BOOKS* will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock for erecting said bridge, at the times and places following, viz:—

At the *Court-House*, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 5th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

At *Washington*, on Monday the 21st day of May next, at the house of Matthew Ocheltree, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

At *Uniontown*, on Monday the 28th day of May next, at the house of Thomas Collins, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

At *Greensburgh*, on Monday the 4th day of June next, at the house of Simon Drum, sen. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

At which times and places, some one of the commissioners will attend for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, and the first instalment thereon, agreeably to law.

GEORGE STEVENSON,
JAMES O'HARA,
WM. M'CANDLESS,
DAVID EVANS,
EPHRAIM PENTLAND,
JACOB BELTZHOOVER,
ADAMSON TANNEHILL,
THOMAS CROMWELL,
THOMAS ENOCHS,
} COMMISSIONERS.

April 9. 4t.

STATE BUILDINGS
At Harrisburgh.

IN pursuance of an act of the Legislature, entitled, "*An act establishing the Seat of Government, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburgh, in the county of Dauphin.*"

Notice is hereby given,

by the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said act, that proposals will be received by them, until the FIFTEENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, from any person or persons who shall be willing to undertake the building of the PUBLIC OFFICES, mentioned therein—to wit:—One Office for the Secretary of the Commonwealth—One for the Secretary of the Land Office—One for the Surveyor General—One for the Auditor General—One for the Treasurer—and one Office for any purpose, to which it may hereafter be applied—each of which Offices shall be fire proof for the safe keeping of all the records and papers belonging to said offices respectively.

The said Offices, conformably to the plan agreed upon, are to be contained in two buildings, each to be sixty-three feet in front, and forty in depth, and two stories high. It is proposed, that the contractor shall undertake to erect, and finish the whole of the said buildings, at a stipulated price; and that the same shall be done, agreeably to the description following, to wit:—

The cellar shall have strong and sufficient walls—the lower story of the buildings to be fifteen feet in height—the second, or upper story, to be fourteen feet in height, and the roof to be covered with slate, and to have a stone cornice.

For further details, those who may be inclined to make proposals, are referred to the plan agreed upon, now in the possession of *Jacob Bucher*, Esq. of Harrisburg.

It is to be understood, that the parties contracting for the erecting the said buildings, must give bond to the Commissioners, for the use of the Commonwealth, with sufficient surety, or sureties, for the true performance of their contracts.

JOHN DORSEY,
EDWARD CROUCH,
JACOB BUCHER,
} *Com'rs.*

Harrisburg, March 28, 1810.

Pursuant to an order of Orphans

Court, of Venango county, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Town of Franklin, on Monday the 7th day of May next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described Farm or Tract of Land, situate in French creek township, Venango county, containing 300 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances. There is a grist mill erected on said farm, now in operation, with other buildings, about five acres of good meadow cleared thereon, and lies on each side Sandy creek, 4 miles from Franklin. The farm adjoins the tract on which John Dewoody resides. Due attendance at the time of sale will be given and the terms made known by JOHN LAWRIE, one of the administrators of John Stephens, deceased.

WILLIAM MOORE, *Clerk of Orphans Court.*

March 20, 1810.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the evening of the 5th inst. a Negro man named JACK; about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout made, talks quick, and lisps a little, and wears his hair braided in three or four plaits before; had on a blue roundabout, white homespun trowsers, a white humhum shirt, and an old black hat tore about the rim.

I purchased said negro in Baltimore, but as he is formerly from New-Orleans, he may probably endeavour to get to that place. Any person delivering said negro to Messrs. NICHOLSON & SALKELD, in Pittsburgh, or lodge him in any jail, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

GEORGE BLACK.

April 9, 1810.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey do.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrell
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh, 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years age; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

SALE OF DONATION LANDS.
TO BE SOLD,
At Public Sale,

At the MERCHANT'S COFFEE-HOUSE in PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY the 17th MAY next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Donation Land.

IN MERCER COUNTY.

2d district	Lot No.	—	—	1845 con'g	200 acres
3d	—	—	—	499 —	200
Do.	—	—	—	610 —	200
Do.	—	—	—	617 —	200
Do.	—	—	—	1931 —	200
4th	—	—	—	693 —	200
Do.	—	—	—	709 —	200
Do.	—	—	—	845 —	100

IN BEAVER COUNTY.

1st district	Lot No.	—	—	6 con'g	250 acres
Do.	—	—	—	8 —	250
Do.	—	—	—	1752 —	200
Do.	—	—	—	1760 —	200

IN CRAWFORD COUNTY.

6th district	Lot No.	—	—	1205 con'g	200 acres
8th	—	—	—	150 —	250
Do.	—	—	—	1621 —	200

IN BUTLER COUNTY.

1st district	Lot No.	—	—	152 con'g	200 acres

IN VENANGO COUNTY.

6th district	Lot No.	—	—	1147 con'g	200 acres

IN ERIE COUNTY.

10th dis't	Lot No.	—	—	1991 con'g	200 acres

IN MERCER COUNTY.

5th district	Lot No.	—	—	905 con'g	200 acres
Do.	—	—	—	998 —	200
Do.	—	—	—	1040 —	200

These lands are in general good, and some of them of first quality. Most of them are favourably situated in improving settlements, and are likely to rise in value as the population of that new country increases. Good titles will be given by the subscribers, and may be inspected by any person wishing to purchase. The terms of payment will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN BAKER,
ABM. KINTZING,
RICHARD RUSH.

February 28, 1810.

LAND TO LEASE.

FIVE *TRACTS OF LAND*, each containing 200 acres, situated on the waters of Sewickly, in Ohio township, will be leased for a term of years, on improving leases. The terms will be made advantages to the settler. For particulars apply to *THOMAS ENOCHS* Esq corner of Market Street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh. Feb. 7, 1810.

TO LET,

The HOUSE in the Public Square, next door to Doctor Mowry's. Apply to

CHARLES WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, April 11, 1810.

NEW GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Anthony Beelen,

Is just opening at his *Old Stand*, in Front Street, in addition to his former stock, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of all descriptions, unusually low for cash or approved paper.

Pittsburgh, 2d April, 1810.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,
At Washington, Penn. on the 15th of June next.

THE undivided moiety of the following Tracts of Donation Lands, viz. Lot No. 185, in 2nd district, containing 250 acres.—No. 47, in 3rd ditto, containing 500 acres.—No. 52, in ditto, ditto, containing 250 acres.—No. 114, in 6th ditto, containing 500 acres.—No. 140, in 7th ditto, containing 500 acres—Also, all the interest of the late John Simonson, esq. in several quarter sections of land in the counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, and Stark, in the state of Ohio, a particular description will be given on the day of sale. Any person, in the mean time, wishing to obtain information concerning the same, may apply to O. JENNINGS, esq. of Steubenville.

All persons who have demands against the estate of *John Simonson*, esq. deceased, are hereby requested to produce them to the executors properly authenticated, for adjustment.

O. JENNINGS, JAMES BRICE,
B. WELLS, D. COOKE,
Executors of John Simonson, esq. deceased.

Washington, March 18th, 1810.

NOTICE.

MY wife Anna has left my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

JOHN SMITH.

Moon township, Allegheny county, March 28, 1810.

FOR SALE,
A Tract of Donation Land,

No. 203, containing 200 acres, in the Firs District. For terms apply to JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to dispose of it. February 8, 1810.

On Wednesday next, will be published,
(Price 10 cents.)
By ZADOK CRAMER,

The Resurrection of the Body;

A Discourse delivered in the Presbyterian Church, in Georgetown, District of Columbia, on Sunday, October 22, 1809.

By SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH,
President of the College of New-Jersey.

Two or Three Journeymen
TIN PLATE WORKERS,

Wanted; also, two or three Apprentices to said business. Apply to

BANTON & MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1809.

TO BE RENTED,
And possession given immediately.

THAT well known Tavern, *Sign of Gen. Washington*, in the Town of Mercer.—The House is large, commodious and well finished, and the Stables extensive and excellent. A meadow lot, clover lots, and apple orchard, may be had with the tavern. The whole will be rented for one or three years. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Mercer, March 20, 1810.

Just published by ZADOK CRAMER,
(Price 12 1-2 *Cents.)*

Two Short Catechisms,

Mutually connected. The questions of the former being generally supposed and omitted in the latter. The former contains the most of what is absolutely necessary to be known in order to Salvation: and may be taught children before they can read. The latter contains the most of what is necessary to be known in order to an admission to the Lord's Table: and being a brief explication of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, frequently in almost the express words thereof, may be learned along with or immediately after it.——By *John Brown*, Minister of the Gospel at Haddington April 4, 1810.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

WHO can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

NORFOLK, *April* 2.

To the attention of Captain Tabb, arrived here last night, we are indebted for London papers of the 24th of January, containing the King's Message to Parliament, which is given below. Our readers will perceive, by this important document, that the British government still contemplate an amicable termination of differences with this country. Nothing else of moment except debates which are very animated and interesting.

[*Herald.*

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, January 23.

This day, at 3 o'clock, the Lords Commissioners for delivering his Majesty's Speech, took their seats, and the Commons being summoned and appearing at the bar, the King's most gracious speech was read to the Lords and Commons—The Commissioners were, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, lords Camden, Aylesford, and Dartmouth.

SPEECH,

As delivered by the Lord Chancellor.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His majesty commands us to express to you his deep regret that the exertions of the emperor of Austria against the ambition and violence of France have proved unavailing, and that his imperial majesty has been compelled to abandon the contest, and to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Although the war was undertaken by that monarch without any encouragement on the part of his majesty, every effort was made for the assistance of Austria which his majesty deemed consistent with the due support of his allies, and with the welfare and interest of his own dominions.

"An attack upon the naval armament and establishments in the Scheldt, afforded at once the prospect of destroying a growing force, which was daily becoming more formidable to the security of this country, and of diverting the exertions of France from the important objects of reinforcing her armies on the Danube, and of controuling the spirit of resistance in the north of Germany. These considerations determined his majesty to employ his forces in an expedition to the Scheldt.

"Although the principal ends of this expedition have not been attained, his majesty confidently hopes that advantages materially affecting the security of his majesty's dominions, in the further prosecution of the war, will be found to result from the demolition of the docks and arsenals of Flushing. This important object his majesty was enabled to accomplish in consequence of the reduction of the island of Walcheren, by the valour of his fleets and armies.

"His majesty has given directions that such documents and papers should be laid before you, as he trusts will afford satisfactory information upon the subject of this expedition.

"We have it in command to state to you that his majesty had uniformly notified to Sweden his majesty's decided wish that in determining upon the question of peace or war with France, and other continental powers, she should be guided by considerations resulting from her own situation and interests; while his majesty therefore laments that Sweden should have found it necessary to purchase peace by considerable sacrifices, his majesty cannot complain that she has concluded it without his majesty's participation.—It is his majesty's earnest wish that no event may occur to occasion the interruption of those relations of amity which it is the desire of his majesty and the interest of both countries to preserve.

"We have it further in command to communicate to you, that the efforts of his majesty for the protection of Portugal have been powerfully aided by the confidence which the prince regent has reposed in his majesty, and by the co-operation of the local government, and of the people of that country. The expulsion of the French from Portugal, by his majesty's forces under lieutenant-general lord viscount Wellington, and the glorious victory obtained by him at Talavera, contributed to check the progress of the French arms in the peninsula during the late campaign.

"His majesty directs us to state that the Spanish government, in the name and

by the authority of king Ferdinand the 7th, has determined to assemble the general and extraordinary cortes of the nation. His majesty trusts that this measure will give fresh animation and vigour to the councils and the arms of Spain, and successfully direct the energies and spirit of the Spanish people to the maintenance of their legitimate monarchy, and to the ultimate deliverance of their country.

" The most important considerations of policy and of good faith, require that as long as this great cause can be maintained with a prospect of success, it should be supported, according to the nature and circumstances of the contest, by the strenuous and continued assistance of the power and resources, of his majesty's dominions ; and his majesty relies on the aid of his parliament in his anxious endeavours to frustrate the attempts of France against the independence of Spain and Portugal, and against the happiness and freedom of those loyal and resolute nations.

" His majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his majesty's minister in America and the government of the United States has been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted. His majesty sincerely regrets this event; he has, however, received the strongest assurances from the American minister resident at this court, that the U. States are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his majesty.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons*,

" His majesty has directed us to inform you that he has ordered the estimates for the current year to be laid before you; his majesty has directed them to be formed with all the attention to economy which the support of his allies and the security of his dominions will permit. And his majesty relies upon your zeal and loyalty to afford him such supplies as may be necessary for those essential objects.

" He commands us to express how deeply he regrets the pressure upon his subjects, which the protracted continuance of the war renders inevitable.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen*,

" We are commanded by his majesty to express his hope that you will resume the consideration of the state of the inferior clergy, and adopt such further measures upon this interesting subject as may appear to you to be proper.

" We have it further in command to state to you that the accounts which shall be laid before you of the trade and revenue of the country, will be found highly satisfactory.

" Whatever temporary and partial inconvenience may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great sources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect.

" The inveterate hostility of our enemy continues to be directed against this country with unabated animosity and violence. To guard the security of his majesty's dominions, and to defeat the designs which are meditated against us and our allies, will require the utmost efforts of vigilance, fortitude and perseverance.

" In every difficulty and danger his majesty confidently trusts that he shall derive the most effectual support, under the continued blessing of Divine Providence, from the wisdom of his parliament, the valour of his forces, and the spirit and determination of his people."

From the Norfolk Ledger.

It will be seen by the speech, the notice which is taken of American affairs. The debate of both Houses was very animated and of too great length for this day's paper—was principally confined to the war in Europe—Little was said upon American affairs, but as our readers may wish to know even that little, we will insert it—Mr. Whitebread, an opposition member, alluding to what had falling from Mr. Canning, remarked:

" The next respected America; and here he could not help expressing his surprise, that the right honorable gentleman who had last spoken, had abstained from explaining why in the last session he had withheld from the house a document, which went to the complete justification of our late minister in that country. He was glad to hear, by a passage in his majesty's speech, that our affairs with America were in a train of accommodation; but the right hon. gentleman opposite, is deeply responsible for the tardiness with which that arrangement had been entered into."

A ministerial member remarked:

" To the affairs of America it might be indecorous for him in their present situation to advert, nor should he, after the observatians of his majesty's speech, enter into any inquiry as to the conduct of the ministers. If the honour of the nation were at stake, however we might regard the revival of hostilities, or the injury of our trade, it could not be a matter of hesitation. But of the effects a war with America might produce upon the commerce of this country, we might be able to form some judgement from former experience. During the embargo, the amount of the exports to, and imports from were unquestionably decreased, but this loss was amply counterbalanced by the direct trade from Spain—England desired neither peace nor war, but she would suffer no indignity, and made no unbecoming concessions. With engine of power and perfidy against us, the situation of this country had proved to Bonaparte that it is invulnerable in the very point to which all its efforts were directed—The accounts of the exports of British manufactures would be found to exceed, by several, millions, those of any former period."

Mr. Perceval (the chancellor of the Exchequer) remarked:

" With regard to America, there certainly did appear to exist greater difficulties in reconciling the difference which had subsisted between them; but even upon this point the obstacle to an union did not appear to be insuperable. One of the great leading points of difference respecting America arose upon the orders of council, which the two noble lords had represented as most impolitic, and as being big with ruin to the commerce of this country. Fortunately the policy or impolicy of the orders in council then no longer remained a question of theory; it had been determined by the evidence of facts. So far from having ruined the commerce of the country, as had been confidently predicted, they had been productive of the most beneficial consequences. He was now happy to have it in his power to state that the trade of this country in the last year, that is, to the quarter ending in October last, was, not only greater than it was the year before, but than it even was in the most prosperous periods. The export of manufactures and of foreign produce last year exceeded, by seven millions, our trade in the most favorable periods of peace, and by ten millions that of any year of war. He did not mean to say that there was not other circumstances which had operated to augment our commerce, but he stated enough to show that there was nothing so inconsistent with common sense—nothing so calculated to ruin the trade of this country, in the orders of the council, as the noble lords had contended."

We observed nothing worthy of notice in any of our other papers. Private letters say, that the cabinet of England is disposed for an amicable adjustment with the United States, and assert with confidence that a minister will be sent out to this country.

The Portia has brought out dispatches from Mr. Pinckney—so that now our government will be in possession of advices from France and England—from the former to the 19th, and to the 24th January from the latter.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3.

FROM SPAIN.

Our Spanish papers by the Caledonia, do not contain any particular details of the progress or occurrences of the French army. It cannot, however, be concealed, that early in February, they were directly in the neighbourhood of Cadiz, to which place the Junta, accompanied by a large body of the most respectable inhabitants of Seville, had fled for refuge from the enemy. This increase of population, under circumstances of danger and alarm, had induced the government to issue the following Edict:—

" *Cadiz, Feb.* 7.—This island is surrounded by enemies, who are actually endeavoring to reduce it by cutting off the necessary supplies of wood, water and provisions. The people are hereby called upon to use their influence, to invite and procure these supplies. The bakers are required to to keep their men, who are exempt from public service, constantly engaged in their occupation. The inhabitants are likewise requested to deliver to the government all the superfluous iron bars, &c. to be converted into means of strength and defence against the enemy."

To the above we have only to subjoin the following articles, which include the whole of what is interesting in our Spanish papers.

TRANSLATED FOR THIS GAZETTE.

Cadiz, Feb. 9.—The supreme junta of this place does not loose sight of, or omit any means which can contribute to the public convenience, and the same time not diminish the means of defence. In addition to the numerous measures hitherto adopted, it has been published, that navigation is free, and that all vessels may depart for their respective destinations, provided they do not take with them provisions, which must be left for the sustenance of the inhabitants. Vessels departing must in other respects conform to the regulations of the port.

The government has observed, with no little regret, but little assistance afforded by the inhabitants in constructing and fortifying the parapet and battery of San Fernando ; and it again calls upon the citizens, in hopes that coercive measures may be unnecessary.

The regiments of Patriots which was in garrison in this city, has received its full complement of arms, ammunition, &c. and measures are taken to organize the militia, for the better defence of the city.

According to advice from Lisbon, we may every moment expect 5000 British troops with 8 ships of the line.—We also look for reinforcements from Gibraltar.

The enemy on the 7th in the morning, were seen falling back to the Puerto Real, in consequence of the fire from our boats; notwithstanding which they afterwards advanced, and fortifying themselves at the battery Del Commercio, keeping up a constant fire of musketry on our boats, who continued to annoy them.

Another division of 500, with five pieces of flying artillery, proceeded the same evening to the Trocedaro, where they had to shelter themselves in the magazines, so smart were the fire of our ships and gun-boats.

According to accounts from Puerto and Xerez, it appears, that the enemy, no longer able to conceal their true character, have commenced their outrages on the peaceable inhabitants. This is the happiness they offer to those who treacherously adhere to their cause!

The whole of yesterday, with but short intervals, we witnessed the fire of our gun-boats, of the English and of the ship San Juste, upon the Trocadero. The enemy has not shown himself at a single point.

According to letters from Isla, the enemy has sent a column of 1500 men to Checlana. They also say, that the advanced guard has been beaten with loss to the enemy, as well upon the road del Arrecife, as also by the fire it sustained from Gallineras.

The regiments of Patriots has sent out for La Isla.

We have just received news from Madrid as late as the 17th Jan. The enemy has concentrated all his force to invade Andalusia. 1500 men only remained in garrison at Madrid, and 1000 at Toledo.—In Desperraperros they have left 2,000, and a strong detachment in Carolina. By the same conveyance, we are informed that they have received no fresh reinforcements from France; and that Gen. Blake is at Giradix, where he has collected the dispersed, and was incorporating into his army, all the peasants, who flocked to his standard in great numbers.

Don Clemente Darilla Barroso, deacon of the city of Carteya, writes as follows, Feb. 6—The only news I have to communicate is, that yesterday an officer arrived here with an official dispatch from Le Sig. Romana, informed that his advanced guard had reached Los Sontas, and that his army amounted to 70,000 men, and shortly expected a reinforcement 15,000,

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[The following appears to be an address to his countrymen, from an individual who had fled from the enemy, and arrived in Cadiz.]

Brave Spaniards! whom the present misfortunes of our country, have compelled to seek refuge within the walls of this city, and where you have found a welcome reception; one, associated in your disasters, one, who like you, faithful to our beloved Ferdinand VII, has abandoned his property, rather than be a slave or victim of a daring enemy, now addresses you. This is the moment to show to the nation, to our august sovereign, and to the generous inhabitants of Cadiz, that if fate and our loyalty have forced us to take refuge in this city, and to consume part of the subsistance of its faithful citizens, we do not mean or wish to be selfish or useless member of it, in the defence of it against the common enemy.

On the contrary, let us hasten to present ourselves to the junta of government, and offer them our services.—— Those who are able to bear arms, fly to the standard of our country! and let those who are unfit for this service, employ themselves in useful labours, or lend their experience and information to government to mitigate their incessant fatigues. Thus shall the people of Cadiz, have reason to bless the day of our arrival, and not consider us as a burthen to them under their present trying circumstances.

Although the contents of our Spanish Gazettes indicate a crisis of peculiar trial, there is nothing in them that evinces despondency in the government or the people. In Cadiz particularly, a spirit of inconquerable patriotism and determined resistance is every where manifested.

A letter from Baltimore received in this city, the information contained in which is said to be derived from the highest authority, states that Gen. Armstrong had written to the captain of the John Adams, that he had progressed very far in a treaty with France. The return of the frigate to France, it is expected, was ordered for the purpose of being the bearer to this country of the result of his negociations.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, April 20, 1810.

ABSTRACT

Of the return of the militia of the United States, laid before Congress on the 21st of March, by the President.

	Year for which return made.	*Total.*
New-Hampshire	1809	24,281
Massachusetts	1809	69,553
Vermont	1809	20,439
Rhode Island	1808	7,339
Connecticut	1809	20,848
New-York	1807	92,554
New-Jersey	1809	33,505
Pennsylvania	1809	96,467
Delaware	1808	8,570
Maryland	1807	30,047
Virginia	1808	80,863
North Carolina	1809	47,922
South Carolina	1807	29,604
Georgia	1809	25,038
Kentucky	1809	40,599
Tennessee	1805	16,822
Ohio	1807	15,224
District of Columbia	1808	2,245
Mississippi Territory	1807	2,158
Indiana Territory	1806	2,067
Orleans Territory	1807	5,625
Louisiana Territory	1809	2,540
Michigan Territory	1806	1,028
Total Militia		684,335

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmer's Bank, of Lancaster, held at the Court-House in the Borough of Lancaster, on Tuesday, the 3d of April 1810, convened in pursuance of Public Notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration, whether the late Law of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled, ' An act supplementary to an act, relating to the Association of Individuals, for the purpose of Banking,' had reference to, or interfered with, the operation of the Farmers' Bank, of Lancaster; *George Ross*, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and *Samuel White*, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and that counsel learned in the law, had been consulted, and that a written opinion had been obtained; which opinion was read, and concludes as follows:—

1st. That the articles of association of the Farmer's Bank of Lancaster, being bottomed on the act of assembly of the 28th of March, 1808, and carried into effect through all the details of a banking institution, before this supplement was passed, acquired that inviolability conferred by the constitution upon contracts, that no act of the legislature could impair them.

2d. That the articles of association being authorised by, and conforming to the terms prescribed by the act of assembly of the 28th of March, 1808, incorporated with it; and being carried into complete effect, before this supplement passed, made the Farmer's Bank of Lancaster an incorporated bank before, and at the time this supplement passed; and consequently that it is not within the description and operation of that law.

JAMES HOPKINS.

After which, on motion,

Resolved, That the stockholders present proceed to express their opinion, by vote, on the propriety of the bank continuing in operation as heretofore, or of suspending or dissolving partnership; and on counting the votes, it was determined by 589 to 123 to proceed as heretofore.

On Friday the 6th instant, at Carlisle, came on the trial of sergeant John B. Graves, and corporals James Smith and Thomas Manley, of the United States army, for the murder of Mr. Robert Grayson, on the night of the first of February last; the trial continued two days; after the charge was given by Judge Hamilton, the jury retired to their chamber, and in a short time returned with a verdict *guilty of manslaughter*. The next day the following sentence was pronounced against the prisoners, John B. Graves to be confined in the penitentiary, Philadelphia, for four years, five months of which time to be confined in the solitary cells, corporals Smith and Manley, two years, two months of which time to be in the cells.

The Man with Sixty-three Children.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Yesterday all the king's ministers, in full dress, paid their respects to the Persian ambassador. By the circumstance of his majesty's not coming to town yesterday, his excellency cannot stir out of doors; as by the etiquette of his high and lofty court, he must not shew himself abroad until he has delivered his credentials to his majesty at his court. This ceremony is to take place on Wednesday next, when his excellency will make his formal entry to the Queen's Palace, with eastern splendor.

The Persian ambassador is a person of a most noble and dignified deportment. He is handsome and elegant. He has a family which is not considered large, of only *sixty-three* children; but it is considered as a mark of peculiar good fortune, even in Persia, that he had six children born to him on one and the same day.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

HISTORY.—The present session of Congress commenced on the fourth Monday of November: that is, *nearly four months ago*. The expence to the nation, for the wages of the members, must amount to *nearly one hundred thousand dollars*.—What has the nation received in return for the money thus laid out? The first business of importance, which came before Congress, was Mr. Giles's resolutions on the subject of the British minister. After several weeks spent in debating on those resolutions, they passed both houses. The resolutions themselves are a reproach to the country. They contain assertions not true, founded upon a transaction, which is a disgrace to the administration. But what has the nation gained by the vote? The resolutions contain no legislative provisions; nor is there an article alluded to in them, which can ever be of any avail to the nation, unless a law should be made on purpose to carry it into effect. Why, then, was there so much time spent, in passing the resolutions, which now they are passed, are good for nothing; when the proper course would have been, to have made *laws* in the first instance.

The next great object which engaged the attention of Congress, was Mr. Macon's bill. The object of this bill is not easily discovered from its face. It would seem, however, to the wondering multitude, to be a kind of last plank, in a rotten system of embargo and non-intercourse, on which the administration might endeavour to escape, with the skin of their teeth, from the wreck of their popularity. After having been battered, and rent, in the house of representatives, for a long course of time, it got off alive into the senate. There it lay for another period of probation, when at length, after it had been fairly emptied of its contents, and nothing was left but its *head and tail*, it was sent back by the senate to the house. The house refused to agree to the amendments of the senate, and the senate, like sturdy fellows, have agreed to stand to their text, and adhere, and thus the bill is in a fair way to come to a violent death.

Whilst this business was working its passage along through the house, Mr. Burwell from Virginia, brought in just such a thing as you would expect from a tobacco planter, called a *convoy bill*.—This bill lay about in the corners of the speaker's desk, and the clerk's drawer, until a short time since, when it was huddled up together with Macon's bill, and the senate's amendments, and put into the safe keeping of a *select* committee, headed by Mr. Eppes, Mr. Jefferson's hopeful son-in-law. The fate of Macon's bill has been mentioned. Burwell's miscarried entirely and Mr. Eppes produced in lieu of it, a second convoy bill, about as much like the "*Statute of Frauds and Perjuries*"; and now that subject is travelling the way of all flesh, through the house of representatives.

Another subject has occupied its portion of congressional time, and that is a *Volunteer Bill*. The progress of this animal we have not attended to so particularly, as that of some others. In the Senate, it met with a speech from Mr. Bayard, which clearly demonstrated its inexpediency, as well as unconstitutionally; but as it is now before the house, we presume it must have passed in some shape or other through the senate. By the journals of the house of representatives, it appears very doubtful whether it will survive many days.

To add to the brilliance of our history, the national legislature, not long since, in a dignified manner, was occupied for several days, in debating whether they should yield up their magnificient hall, to Mr. Robert Fulton, to hear him lecture upon torpedos!!! Almost two entire sittings of the house of representatives, were devoted to this ridiculous farce.—And, as if they had not disgraced themselves and their country sufficiently, in this nonsensical business, the house appointed a torpedo committee, at the head of which was Beau Dawson, and the Senate another, at the head of which was Stephen Rowe Bradley; and the latter learned gentleman reported a bill appropriating 5000 dollars for making experiments.

To finish the catalogue of public duties *performed*, Duane's senator Leib, brought into the senate, a fiery string of resolutions on the rights of neutrals; which after lying by for some days were ably withdrawn. And thus ends the story.

This is the sum and substance of the public business of the session, as far as it has transpired.—Thus much the country has gained for the hundred thousand dollars, laid out in the wages of members of congress, besides other sums of expenditures, incidental to every session, amounting to many more thousands. Will not the country be entirely satisfied with this? Surely, when it is recollected, that our business is carried on under the direction of Mr. Jefferson's bosom friend, and, as near as things will bear, in pursuance of his system, it would be very unreasonable in the people to complain, merely because a great deal of money has been wasted, and no good done. It should be borne in mind, that a considerable proportion of the ministerial party in congress, make a job of their situation. These men make money by sering the publick. They have no business at home which is worth six dollars a day; and therefore it cannot be expected that they should be over anxious to bring the session to a close, or to hurry off the affairs of the nation. All we have in view by the foregoing detail, is to write a short, plain, and honest history of part of a session of congress, under a cheap, popular, *saving* administration.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

FILIAL PIETY REWARED.

THE mind's eye dwells with less complacency on the severe than upon the milder virtues of human nature. The *just* man, one of stern integrity but of cold heart, does not gain upon our affections like the *good* man, whose warm benevolence is seen in deeds of charity and in the whole round of social and relative duties. The incorruptiable integrity and stern inflexibility of Cato, are *admired*, whilst we actually *love* the mild virtues of gratitude and compassion, and an unaffected benignity of disposition. One of the features of human character, which peculiarly delight and charm every heart of common sensibility, is the pious affection of children to their parents; nor is it too much to say, that the divine promise of worldly good to those who honor their father and their mother, relates in part to the good will of mankind, with which filial piety is almost always rewarded in greater or less degrees. As scarce any thing is considered with more general abhorrence and detestation than cruelty of children to their parents, or is more frequently punished even in this world by some remarkable retaliation of Providence; so, on the other hand, filial attentions conciliate favour and multiply friends. A daughter, who with affectionate assiduity nurses and consoles her father or her mother, in the decrepitude of old age, in sickness and in sorrow; a son, who bestows a liberal share of his labour, or his income, to the support of his needy parents, and does what in him lays to make them comfortable—children who thus discharge the debt of kindness and tenderness, rarely fail to find friends in time of need.

These remarks are made as an introduction to the following story, which, though it has a romantic appearance, is unquestionably a matter of fact.

In the former part of the last century, there lived in a large seaport in France, a merchant, who had carried on trade with equal honor and prosperity, till he was turned of fifty years of age; and then, by sudden and unavoidable losses, found himself unable to comply with his engagements; and his wife and children, in whom he placed his principal earthly happiness, reduced to such a situation as doubled his distress.

"His sole resource in that situation was the reflection, that upon the strictest review of his own conduct nothing either of iniquity or imprudence appeared. He thought it best therefore to repair to Paris, in order to lay a true state of his affairs before his creditors, that being convinced of his honesty, they might be induced to pity his misfortunes, and allow him a reasonable space of time to settle his affairs. He was kindly received by some, and very civilly by all; from whence he received great hopes, which he communicated to his family. But these were speedily dashed by the cruelty of his principal creditor, who caused him to be seized and sent to a goal.

"As soon as this melancholy event was known in the country, his eldest son, who was turned of nineteen, listning only to the distates of filial piety, came post to Paris, and threw himself at the feet of the obdurate, creditor, to whom he painted the distress of the family in the most pathetic terms, but without effect. At length, in the greatest agony of mind, he said, Sir, since you think nothing can compensate for your loss, but a victim, let your resentment devolve upon me.—Let me suffer instead of my father, and the miseries of prison will seem light in procuring the liberty of a parent, to console the sorrows of the distracted and dejected family that I have left behind me.—Thus, sir, you will satisfy your vengeance, without sealing their irretrievable ruin. And there his tears and sighs stopped his utterance."

His father's creditor beheld him upon kis knees, in this condition, for a full quarter of an hour. He then sternly bid him rise and sit down, which he obeyed. The gentleman then walked from one side of the room to the other, in great agitation of mind, for about the same space of time. At length throwing his arms about the young man's neck, "I find, said he, there is yet some thing more valuable than money: I have an only daughter, for whose fate I have the utmost anxiety.—I am resolved to fix it; in marrying you she must be happy. Go, carry your father's discharee, ask his consent, bring him instantly hither, and let us bury in the joy of this alliance, all remembrance of what has formerly happened."

Allegheny Bridge.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act authorising the Governor to incorporate a company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," passed the 20th March, 1810, PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that *BOOKS* will be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock for erecting said Bridge, at the times and places following, viz.

At the house of Samuel Peebles, innkeeper, in *Pittsburgh*, on Wednesday the 16th of May next, at 10 o'clock, and continue open ten days, (Sundays excepted) or until the whole number of shares are subscribed for.

At *Beaver*, in the county of Beaver, at the house of Abner Lacock, Esq. on Monday the 23d of July next, and continue open for three days.

At *Butler*, in the county of Butler, at the house of Jacob Mechlin, Esq. on Monday the 13th of August next, and continue open for three days.

At *Mercer*, in the county of Mercer, at the house of William M'Millan, on Monday the 20th of August next, and continue open for three days.

At which times and places some one of the Commissioners will attend for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and the first instalment thereon, agreeably to law.

JOHN WILKINS,
JAMES ROBINSON, *of Pine*,
NATHANIEL IRISH,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
GEORGE ROBINSON,
ISAAC CRAIG,
JAMES IRWIN,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
JAMES RIDDLE,
} *COMMISSIONERS.*

April 16, 1810.

Regimental Orders.

Pittsburgh, April 16th, 1810.

THE Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet on the commons south-east of the town, on the last Monday of the present month, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the military art. Each Officer will appear in complete uniform, and furnished with a musket and bayonet.

Officers commanding Companies of the Regiment are ordered to give notice to their respective Companies, that they will be trained and exercised in Companies on the first Monday in May.

GEORGE STEWART, 1st Major.

TEA AND BRANDY,

FOR SALE.

THIRTEEN Chests first quality YOUNG HYSON TEA will be Sold at the *Market House*, in the Borough of *Pittsburgh*, on *Tuesday* the 24th instant, at a credit of 60 and 90 days.

ALSO,

A few barrels of FRENCH BRANDY will be sold at the same time and place, at a credit of six months. Approved paper will be received in payment. April 16, 1810

JUST RECEIVED

A few Bales of

PRIME COTTON,

And for Sale by

Anthony Beelen.

Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1810.

For Sale by Public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 1st day of May next,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land belonging to the heirs of Hugh Quigley, deceased, containing about 240 acres, with allowance, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, one mile from Franks-town road, and one mile from the Allegheny river. On the premises is a 2 story square log house with stone chimnies, a large square log barn with a shingled roof, shingled sheds, a good apple orchard, a garden pailed, a never failing spring near the house, and several other springs on the land, together with about 90 acres of land cleared, 8 of which is meadow, and a considerable quantity more may be made. It adjoins lands of Frederick Stoner, William Wilson, James Miskimmins, Col. O'Hara, Rudolph Stottler, and the White Oak Level. Any person inclining to purchase may apply for the terms, which will be very reasonable, to PETER BENNET, residing on the premises. April 12, 1810.

Came to the stable of the subscriber, living in M'Kee's Port, Versailles township, Allegheny county, on the night of the 30th of March, a red roan HORSE, has a blaze in his face, three white feet, supposed to be 7 years old, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

April 10, 1810.

A Lad of about 15 years of age, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THOMAS ALLISON,

GUN-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that on the first of April next, he will remove to the town of Pittsburgh, *in Front street near the Post Office*, where he intends carrying on the Gun-Smith Business in all its different branches. He flatters himself, from his knowledge of the business, and the strict attention he is determined to pay to it, that he will give satisfaction to those who may please to employ him.

He will constantly be supplied with *Ferree's best Powder*, to supply those who may require it. March 22, 1810.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.

Just come to hand from New-York,

And for Sale, at

ZADOK CRAMER'S Bookstore,

A few numbers of

The Rambler's Magazine,

A new work, pretty much in the style and manner of Salmangundy, published some time ago in the same place and by the same person, David Longworth, Shakespeare Gallery.

March 22, 1810.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf

WILLIAM SCOTT,

SIGN OF THE HAND-SAW AND PLANE,

In Front Street, opposite the Indian Queen,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a neat assortment of *IRONMONGERY*, consisting of hand and panel saws, sash and tenant saws, files of all sorts, knob locks and knob latches of all sizes, trunk, chest and till locks, butt hinges and screws of Pittsburgh manufacture, plane irons, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash only.

N. B. *W. Scott* carries on the Plane-making as usual. Orders will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

Two Apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N. B. Cloth left with mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

Surgeons Instruments,

FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

	Dolls.	Cts.
Amputating Instruments, elegantly finished in mahogany cases,	40	00
Cupping do. in morocco cases,	6	00
Dissecting do. - - -	8	00
Pocket do. full sets, high finished	20	00
Ditto, do. do. middle size, -	18	00
Ditto, do. do. small, - -	16	00
Tooth Keys of all sorts, from 2 to	3	50
White Spring Lancets, morocco cases,	2	50
Ditto, do. common,	1	00
Surgeons Scissars, crooked and strait,	1	75
Elastic Trusses, morocco,	3	00
Catheters, male and female (silver)	1	75
Forceps for extracting teeth	2	00
Punches, do. - -	1	25
Torniquits, - - -	4	50

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

October 24, 1808. STEEL SEMPLE.

TO PRINTERS.

A Complete set of PRINTING MATERIALS for Sale, consisting of *Long Primer, Small Pica, English, Black Letter, Double Pica, French Canon*, and *Eight Line Pica*, most of which are entirely new—also, a good *Press, Cases, Frames, &c. &c.* making the materials complete for an Office for a Newspaper, having heretofore been occupied as such. The terms will be made very reasonable. Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Pittsburgh, March 29, 1810.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Jail of Mercer county, on the night of the 29th of this instant, a certain JOSEPH SCOTT, a convict, under sentence for the crime of adultery. Said Scott is a stout made man, about 6 feet high, sandy complexion, and by trade a blacksmith. Whoever will take the said Joseph Scott, and surrender him to the aforesaid Jail of Mercer county, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by me,

NATHAN PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, March 31, 1810.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED HORSE

NORTH STAR,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the Livery stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, from the first of April, until the tenth day of July, and cover mares at ten dollars the season, payable the first day of September next: Six dollars (cash) the single leap; and twenty dollars to insure a colt, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; the owner parting with the mare, or removing her, forfeits the insurance money, and in all cases half a dollar to the groom, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse. Any person bringing three mares, and being responsible for the payment, shall have a deduction made on the foregoing prices of twelve and a half per cent. The colts of this horse are so very promising, that they will fully recommend him wherever they are known. He is a beautiful dark bay, rising 13 years, and in size, make, muscle, bone, and correct movement, equal, if not superior, to any horse on the continent of America. He is allowed by the best judges to be better formed for the improvement of the American breed of horses, than any horse ever imported. He is seventeen hands high, elegantly proportioned, of great strength, and moves uncommonly light, and with speed in all his gaits. His sire was sir John Pennyman's renowned horse North Star, who was got by sir William Middleton's Match'em, out of Col. Howe's famous mare Lass of the Mill. The dam of North Star was got by the duke of Grafton's Florezil, out of a Yorkshire mare.

DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

Pittsburgh, *March* 1810.

(CERTIFICATES.)

This is to certify that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. Moorcraft, Oxford-street, London, in the summer of the year 1801; that I shipped him with the horse Goldfinger, now at Frederick, in Maryland, on board the ship Juno, capt. Stevens, bound to New-York, where he was landed in November, 1801.—North Star was only four years old when I purchased him.

JOHN COLES.

New-London, (Con.) May 5, 1803.

The subscribers hereby certify, that they have seen several of the North Star's colts, and are of opinion that they are excelled by none in this neighbourhood for muscle, bone and movement. We have known some of them to sell at three years old, for 600 dollars, and 800 has been refused for one of that age.

John Baer, Andw. Graff, Jacob Graff, and Adam Reigart, jun.

March 1, 1806.

I do hereby certify, that John T. Mason, esq. sent two mares last season to North Star, each foaled a horse colt, which in my opinion are not excelled in point of size, figure and form, by any colts of their age on the continent. I have also seen several others of his colts, all of which confirm North Star to be a superior foal getter.

M. Bayley, agent for John T. Mason, esq. Washington county, Maryland.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment.

VALUABLE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES,

FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Sing's warranted patent ITCH Ointment. The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the Itch, without having in it any thing dangerous or disagreeable.—*Price 50 cents* per box.

WORM TEA,

One of the most valuable medicines ever sold, for the destruction of worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.—*Price 25 cents single, and 2 dollars per dozen.*

The Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. There never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim to public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify. It would be needless to expatiate largely on the extraordinary virtues of these drops, it being the general received opinion, if taken regularly and according to directions, it is the most efficacious medicine in the known world, for the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers. Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, when the bark, and every other medicine had proved ineffectual, and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.—*Price 50 cents per bottle.*

Patent German Eye Water,

A safe, certain and efficacious remedy for all diseases of the eyes.—*Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.*

Doctor Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc.

A safe and effectual cure for bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, and all green wounds.—*Price 50 cents.*

Charcoal Dentrifice

For the teeth and gums.—*Price 25 cents.*

N. B. Country Linnen, Bags, Beeswax, or Tallow will be taken for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, *&c. &c.*

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

NOTICE.

OWEN and OLIVER EVANS, having finished their *STEAM MILL*, in Pittsburgh, which is now in operation manufacturing Flour and Meal, and having conveyed one sixth part thereof to *George Evans*, and duly empowered him to act for them, the business will be carried on by George Evans, under the firm of *THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL COMPANY*. The highest price will be given for Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn and Oats. Wheat, rye and buckwheat flour and corn meal—chopped rye—corn feed and bran, *&c.* will be kept for Sale.

OWEN EVANS,
OLIVER EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809.

N. B. The highest price will be given for good Wheat, Fifty Cents per bushel for Rye and Forty Cents per bushel for Corn, either shelled or in the ear.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGES,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed tobe inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

To H. LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

ITCH CURED

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,

Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, for coughs; the celebrated *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD*, for the rheumatism; *TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE* for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded n removing the above complaints.

Yours, *WM. DEVENNY,*

No. 145, Cherry street, New-York.